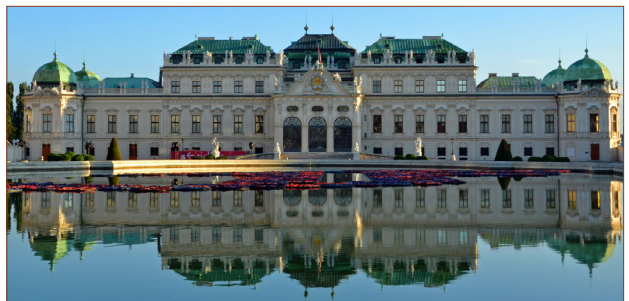

Poster Presentation

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Evaluation of quality of life in patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia and the repercussions that occur at the family level

Claudine Ramírez-Sánchez¹, Olivia Milagros Perez-Solis² and Olga Lozano-Rangel²

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Acute lymphoblastic leukemia is the most common type of cancer in the pediatric age, those affected require prolonged treatment for up to 3 years and their lives are affected directly impacting the quality of life. Objective. To assess the impact on quality of life and family functioning in the pediatric patient with (ALL) and his family. Methodology. This is a cross-sectional study in a Pediatric Hospital where the questionnaire Autoquestionnaire Qualité de Vie-Enfant-Imagé was applied to pediatric patients and the Family Functioning Scale (FF-SIL) to parents of children hospitalized with the diagnosis of ALL. Keywords. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia, quality of life, family functioning. Results n = 100 children with (LLA) the group with the greatest presence was the schoolchildren with 50%, the female gender prevailing in 82% the primary caregiver predominated with the female gender in 74%, the age of 35 to 49 years, 73 % have a support network for direct family members. Regarding the quality of life, 46% said they felt happy in school activities, 47% reported not feeling happy when they entered the hospital. Family Functionality 49% is functional, correlating it with the age of the primary caregiver we find Spearman significance p.489, the gender of the caregiver plays a

fundamental role Spearman p.000, to achieve homeostasis between the family and the base pathology of the patient and finally the association Level of family functionality in relation to the quality of life Spearman rs = .293, p = 0.03. Undoubtedly the oncohematological pathology reduces the quality of life of pediatric patients, it is vital the figure of the primary caregiver as we identified in the present study because it plays a fundamental role in the family as well as the support networks to maintain the family functionality.

Speaker Biography

Claudine Ramírez - Sánchez has the following studies: Master of Science in Health Systems by the National Institute of Public Health, Licentiate in Nursing by the National School of Nursing and Obstetrics, Specialist in Pediatric Nursing and Administration of Nursing Services by the Instituto Politecnico Nacional, Diplomada as tutor online, Diploma in professionalization teacher, co-author in scientific publications, Coordinator of the International Network of Informatics Nursing, Coordinator of the Informatica Network in Nursing of Mexico and adviser of research projects, lines of research: computer nursing, quality of life in pediatric patients and health systems, currently working as Coordinator of Nursing Programs in the Research Area at the Mexican Institute of Social Security.

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 Notes:

Video Presentation

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Nursing Care

May 23-24, 2019 | Vienna, Austria

Type 2 Diabetes Nursing Management

Gerald C Hsu

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Introduction: This paper was written in a “cookbook” format based on ~1.5M data containing medical and lifestyle conditions for one patient with type 2 diabetes (2012-2018).

Background: Four main challenges in T2D nursing management:

- Awareness and Knowledge
- Glucose Measurement
- Will Power and Persistence
- Technology and Tool

Results: Highlights of Figure 1: Flow Diagram:

1) Weight, BMI, Waistline (food portion control & daily exercise):

Weight from 220 lbs. to 171 lbs.

BMI from 32.1 to 25.0

Waistline from 44” to 32”

Controlling factors are meal portion (85% of a normal portion) and daily walk (18,000 steps, 7 miles/day).

2) FPG (~ 20-25% of A1C):

FPG from 189 to 117 mg/dL

Weight contributes 80-85% of FPG.

1.0 lbs. weight = ~1.5 mg/dL FPG.

3) PPG (~ 75-80% of A1C):

PPG from 380 to 116 mg/dL

Carbs/Sugar intake (~14.3 gram/meal) contributes 38% and post-meal walking (~4,300 steps) contribute 41% of PPG.

1.0 gram carbs/sugar = ~1.8 mg/dL PPG. 1,000 steps post-meal walk = ~10 mg/dL PPG.

4) Daily Glucose and A1C:

Daily glucose from 280 to 117 mg/dL

A1C from 10.0% to 6.5%

5) Blood Pressure and Lipids:

SBP/DBP from 127/85 to 96/64

Hyperlipidemia and hypertension are under control.

6) Risk of heart attack or stroke:

Risk from 74% in 2000 to 27.4% in 2017. Suffered three cardiac episodes 2001-2006.

Figure 2 - AI tool provides FPG & PPG predictions.


Figure 3 - provides practical guidance on food and exercise.

Conclusion: The paper provides guidance on nursing management for T2D. By using the AI Glucometer, it may help patients overcome some obstacles for this disease.

Speaker Biography

Gerald C Hsu received an honorable PhD in mathematics and majored in engineering at MIT. He attended different universities over 17 years and studied seven academic disciplines. He has spent 20,000 hours in T2D research. First, he studied six metabolic diseases and food nutrition during 2010-2013, then conducted research during 2014-2018. His approach is “math-physics and quantitative medicine” based on mathematics, physics, engineering modeling, signal processing, computer science, big data analytics, statistics, machine learning, and AI. His main focus is on preventive medicine using prediction tools. He believes that the better the prediction, the more control you have.

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The risk factors of postpartum depression among Arab Women

Khalood Al Abri

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Objectives: Postpartum depression (PPD) is the most common and serious mental health complication among postnatal women globally. The symptoms have a significant effect on the mother's mental and, physical health (Moh'd Yehia, Callister, & Hamdan-Mansour, 2013). For the Arab population, research in PPD has been limited to comparison of the prevalence and risk factors between Arab population and non-Arab populations. The objective of this study is to review literatures on the risk factors associated with PPD in childbearing Arab women.

Methods: A total of five articles were selected and critiqued based on date of publication, quality, and extent of coverage of the many Arab countries. Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) scores was used to assess PDD symptoms.

Results: The studies resulted in some different and also some common risk factors in the development of PPD among Arab women. Social support, consanguineous marriage, education level, employment level, marital problems, formula feeding versus breast feeding, complication during pregnancy, marital problems, stressful life events, infertility, unplanned

pregnancy, C-section and past history of depression were the common factors that had been reviewed.

Conclusion: Most importantly this review identifies the importance and impact of social support on the development of PPD in Arab women and suggests improved screening and education for women and families regarding social support in hopes of decreasing rates of PPD in Arab women. Decreasing rates of PPD in Arab women in turn helps the wellness of their babies, and in turn the family in the long term.

Speaker Biography

Khalood Al Abri. She is a 29 years old girl from sultanate of Oman. She completed her baccalaureate of nursing science in Oman at sultan Qaboos university in 2013, Master of Science in Nursing (Psychiatric Mental Health Nurse Practitioner program) at the University of California, San Francisco in 2017. During master she completed a nice dissertation thesis about postpartum depression among Arab population and she is looking to share her experience in this topic. Currently, she is a first year of PhD mental health student at Manchester University. Here current research topic is around perinatal depression among Omani women. Khalood is not published any research yet but she is looking to publish her research in next two years.

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Selective and immunomodulating properties of the anticancer proton preparation NSC-631570 (Ukrain)

Wassil Nowicky

Ukrainian Anticancer Institute, Austria

One of the most significant problems of cancer therapy is the damaging activity of anticancer drugs against normal body cells. All attempts to develop a therapeutic agent with a selective cytotoxic effect on tumor cells had no much success because of the high degree of biological identity between healthy and malignant cells. The celandine is being used in the medicine over more than 3500 years. The first data concerning the therapeutic effect of the juice of celandine in the patient with malignant melanoma were published in Germany in 1536. From that time drugs based on biologically active substances of celandine are widely used to treat cancer and non-cancer disease. It is well known that tumor cell is more negatively charged as compared to normal cell. We have used this feature of the tumor cell to give NSC-631570 a property to selectively interact with it, without endangering healthy cells and tissues. The drug is strongly positively charged. Due to this it has an ability to be selectively accumulated in tumor tissue and to induce tumor cell apoptosis only in tumor cells without harmful effect on normal cells. Potent selective antitumor effect of NSC-631570 repeatedly proven by the results of clinical trials. There is an assumption that the same high selective cytotoxicity of drug on tumor cells of different origin is the result of its interaction with a ubiquitous tumor-specific (or overexpressed in tumor

cells) compound involved in the induction of cell death. It remains to find this compound.

Speaker Biography

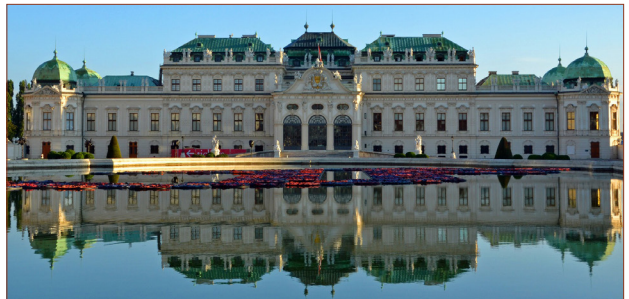
Wassil Nowicky — Dipl. Ing., Dr. techn., DDDr. h. c., Director of “Nowicky Pharma” and President of the Ukrainian Anti-Cancer Institute (Vienna, Austria). Has finished his study at the Radiotechnical Faculty of the Technical University of Lviv (Ukraine) with the end of 1955 with graduation to “Diplomingenieur” in 1960 which title was nostrificated in Austria in 1975. Dr. Wassil Nowicky became the very first scientist in the development of the anticancer protonic therapy and is the inventor of the preparation against cancer with a selective effect on basis of celandine alkaloids “NSC-631570”. He used the factor that cancer cells are more negative charged than normal cells and invented the Celandine alkaloid with a positive charge thanks to which it accumulates in cancer cells very fast. Thus, he is invited as an Honorable Speaker to take part in many scientific international congresses and conferences in USA, Australia, Japan, UAE, Europe. Author of over 300 scientific articles dedicated to cancer research. He is a real member of the New York Academy of Sciences, member of the European Union for applied immunology and of the American Association for scientific progress, honorary doctor of the Janka Kupala University in Hrodno, doctor “honoris causa” of the Open international university on complex medicine in Colombo, honorary member of the Austrian Society of a name od Albert Schweizer. He has received the award for merits of National guild of pharmasists of America. the award of Austrian Society of sanitary, hygiene and public health services and others.

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Accepted Abstracts

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The Bed Nurse Manager to improve the patient flow within the hospital

De Luigi A, Lanteri D, Arnaud P, Maniero M, Franciotti C, Fraternali A and Arione R

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Centralized coordination of hospital beds was necessary to face the continuous overcrowding in the emergency room and the progressive reduction of acute care beds, for this purpose Bed Managers, often Nurses, have been set up in many Italian hospitals. This figure, borrowed from the Anglo-Saxon contexts, is an important reference point for the management of the patient's care path and is able to combine the different clinical and care needs in order to include the patient in the appropriate care setting in the shortest possible time. The primary activity of the Bed Manager is to establish constant connections between the emergency room, individual operating units, and services for continuity of care.

Since 2015, in a university hospital in Turin, two Coordinating Nurses have been identified to facilitate the path of the patient from the Emergency Room to the operating units in the hospital. A Nurse Manager's skills profile was formalized and training opportunities were created for the two Bed

Managers, in 2017 the role of Bed Manager Nurse for the surgical area and for the medical area was made official. The activities of Bed Managers are adapting work practices to the general context, reducing overcrowding by reducing hospital stays, planning interventions to anticipate the demand for beds and promptly adopting measures for necessary interventions. Today there are no certain data that correlate Bed management activities with improvement of care; however, reduction of hospitalization days, prompt admission of patients in the most appropriate care setting, reduction of hospitalizations outside the competent operating unit, and improvement of the relationships between the emergency room and hospital wards confirm the usefulness of the function of the Bed Manager Nurse and the capability of nurses to manage the care path of the patient in order to reach the appropriate care setting.

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28th International Conference on

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May 23-24, 2019 | Vienna, Austria

Disclosure of medical errors in Pediatrics


Donna Koller

Ryerson University, Canada

The disclosure of medical errors in pediatrics is a complex enterprise with limited practice guidelines. We present key findings from three studies within a program of research on pediatric disclosure of medical errors. First, we extract key themes from a systematic review of the literature where no research was found on how children perceive medical errors and disclosure processes. Subsequent to this review, we conducted a series of focus groups with key stakeholders that included health care providers (CAPHC

members), parents and children. This study informed the third phase of this cumulative research where we individually interviewed twenty hospitalized children and adolescents to further examine their perspectives on medical errors and preferences for disclosure. Given the prevalence of adverse events in pediatric hospitals, we invite attendees to consider the nuances and challenges associated with disclosure in pediatrics and how these insights can inform future practice.

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Meeting the needs of caregivers of patients with a severe mental illness

Zegwaard MI, M Aartsen, M Grypdonck and P Cuijpers

Altrecht Mental Health, The Netherlands

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Central in the presentation is the support of caregivers of persons with severe mental illness (SMI) by mental health nurses. Due to the policy of deinstitutionalization a growing number of people with SMI live in the community and rely on families and others for support. A substantial amount of literature shows that these caregivers suffer from increased psychological distress and incur a greater risk of developing a mental illness themselves—especially- depression and anxiety disorders. These caregivers also have more stress-related physical health problems. They need support in learning ways to handle the impact of the SMI on their lives

and their wellbeing. In daily practice mental health care nurses witness the impact of SMI on the daily lives of the client and the caregiver. Due to for instance role ambiguity and uncertainty about their own skills mental health nurses hesitate to support these caregivers. In the presentation the usefulness and necessity of caregiver support is discussed. A recently developed evidence-based nurse-led caregiver support intervention is presented as an example of a sound structure supporting mental health nurses in their support of these caregivers.

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Impact of educational video film for nurses caring elders suffering from pressure ulcer about applying cutimed sorbact dressing on wound healing

Raefa Refaat Alam, Fatma Magdi, Amany Mohamed Shebl and El-sayed Zaki Hatata

Mansoura University, Egypt

Pressure ulcer is a serious and common health problem in critical care setting; it has been described as one of the most costly and physically debilitating complications in the 20th century. The prevalence of advanced pressure ulcer is high in older persons; about 70% occur in patients 65 years or older peaking in those between age 70 and 80 years. Most pressure ulcers are believed to be treated if the appropriate measures are implemented to maintain skin integrity by applying the cutimed sorbact dressing.


Objectives: to determine the impact of an educational video film for nurses caring elders suffering from pressure ulcer about applying cutimed sorbact dressing on wound healing. **Materials and Method.** A quasi experimental design used in this study, the study carried in the intensive Care Units of the Specialized Medical Hospital, Emergency Hospital and General Mansoura Hospital in Dakhalia governorate, the study subjects included in this study are 76 elderly patients and 69 nurses. Three tools were used in this study namely;

Structured interview schedule sheet, Pressure Ulcer Scale for Healing, Video Film about prevention and applying cutimed sorbact dressing.

Results: There is improvement in wound healing of pressure ulcer after applying Cutimed Sorbact dressing compared to the usual dressing. Moreover, the nurses became more knowledgeable after the educational video film concerning caring of elderly suffering from pressure ulcer.

Conclusion and recommendation: This study concluded that the elderly patients suffering from pressure ulcers when applying the Cutimed Sorbact dressing intervention faster wound healing and free from bacteria than those who receive usual dressing, moreover, the nurse's knowledge improved after displaying the educational video film program Also, it recommended using the cutimed dressing in treatment of pressure ulcer as a result of his fast effect on wound healing.

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No pass zone: Go towards the light

Ofelia E Hernando, Roberto C Sombillo, Sheila B Callao, Lira M Fontelera, Rosalyn F Bravo and Mark Angello C Ganon

Delos Santos Medical Center, Philippines

Call light represents a patient need, the simplest requirement to reach for a facial tissue to as complex as the necessity to be relieved with pain. Nurses are critical in responding to these needs and thus patients are not to be considered interruptions in one's work. The No Pass Zone is a quality initiative that emphasizes patient is the reason why nurses are existent in the hospital. In this descriptive correlational study, the No Pass Zone is premised on provision of direct assistance to patient thus the need for help has to be satisfied. The study has the following research questions: What is the degree of satisfaction and agreement of nurses and health care workers on the No Pass Zone Program? What is the Patient Satisfaction rating on the following parameters: Call Bell Response and Courtesy of Nurses? Is there a relationship between Patients and Nurses Satisfaction Rating? Is there a relationship between Nurses Satisfaction and Agreement in the No Pass Zone Program? The researcher devised Satisfaction Survey Tool have assessed the level of agreement and satisfaction of Nurses in No Pass Zone Initiative as to agreement and satisfaction using a four point-likert scale where 4 is Strongly Agree and Very Satisfactory, 3 Agree and Satisfactory, 2 Fairly Agree and Fairly Satisfactory, 1 Do not agree and not satisfactory. The satisfaction rating was evaluated as very satisfied. The highest ratings were in the elements related to increasing awareness to safety and its integration in the daily routine of nurses, development of team work and improvement in the satisfaction of both

patients and nurses and all were rated as very satisfactory. The agreement of nurses as to the No Pass Zone revealed a strong agreement. The highest ratings were likewise in the elements related to increasing awareness to safety and its integration in the daily routine of nurses and improvement in the satisfaction of both patients and nurses and were rated as very satisfactory. The rating on promptness of needs being attended reflects a very satisfactory rating with mean of 3.59 in a four point-likert scale. The findings revealed that patients evaluated the attention to needs as very satisfactory. Likewise, a rating of 3.78 on courtesy was noted. The correlation statistics show a moderate correlation between nurses and patients satisfaction rating. ($r=0.06$) Correlation of nurses' satisfaction and agreement on the No Pass Zone initiative revealed a very high correlation. ($r=0.98$) The following conclusions are derived: The No Pass Zone initiative has been proven useful in addressing the needs of patients. The No Pass Zone increases cognizance of nurses in patient safety and prompt need provision. The following recommendations were proposed: Roll out of the No Pass Zone initiative to all nursing units of the hospital. The need to have consistency in monitoring of the No Pass Zone standard script utilization is critical. Random Audits of the No Pass Zone implementation in piloted units. Future investigation on other nursing outcomes and its relationship with the program may be explored.

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Leadership competencies in nurse managers: An innovative approach

Jennifer Hart, Larissa Hutchins and Megan Nghe

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Aims: This article describes the process a large pediatric teaching hospital utilized to develop a comprehensive leadership training program for mid-level nurse managers.

Background: Senior nurse leaders identified a need to develop and implement a leadership onboarding and professional development program, based on the organization's values and standards, for new mid-level nurse leaders with varying levels of management knowledge and experience.

Evaluation: A survey of these new nurse leaders identified several knowledge gaps and a need for structured education. The top three areas of knowledge deficit were selected as the focus of an initial Nurse Manager Forum.

Key Issues: Based on participant self-report, the Nurse Manager Forum provided opportunities for impact in

the areas of change agent, initiating corrective actions, and conducting crucial conversations. Educational content created was based on the American Organization of Nurse Executives nurse executive competencies. After attendance, learners identified differentiating leadership and management, solving challenging situations around accountability, influencing behavior, change management and communication as areas of increased confidence.

Conclusions: Instituting quarterly Forums for Nurse Managers has resulted in learners' perceptions of increased confidence and skills.

Implications for Nursing Management: This program is applicable to any hospital with multiple mid-level nurse managers new to the role.

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28th International Conference on

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May 23-24, 2019 | Vienna, Austria

Perception and Attitude of undergraduate Nurses in research writing in Nepal

Sangina Rai and Punam Dahal

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Background: Research is an extremely crucial element in the advancement and improvement of health care services provided to the public.

Methods: A quantitative descriptive cross-sectional research design was used for the study which was conducted among 127 undergraduate nurses who are studying in Bachelor of science in nursing third year and Post basic bachelor 2nd year at Norvic Institute of Nursing Education and Baidhya and Banskota (B&B) Medical Institute Kathmandu and Lalitpur respectively. Participants were selected through enumerating sampling technique. The non-probability convenience sampling method was used. Semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect data. Data was entered and analyzed by using descriptive statistics SPSS version 21 in the form of frequency and percentage.

Findings: Almost all 98.9% of participants believed that

research is important in nursing, the vast majority 90.5% of participants considered nursing research is good choice for career development. About 88.4% of participants perceived research as important criteria after graduation. Findings also showed that all participants had positive attitude towards research writing. Likewise, about 86.6% of participants had positive perception whereas 13.4% of participants had negative perception towards research writing.

Conclusion: Although all 86.6% of participants had positive attitude towards research writing, still 13% had negative perception. There is urgent need to raise awareness among nursing students about importance of research in nursing to improve quality of patient care and also for personal and professional development and recognize them in scientific community as well.

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